than 18 inches occurred, Corpus Christi reporting the greatest monthly precipitation in the history of the station. Likewise in Michigan, Port Huron with a total fall of 6.38 inches had the wettest September in 50 years, although practically all this amount fell before the 15th.

In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., one of the heaviest rainfalls of record occurred during the early morning of the 2d. This storm [1] was not associated with the significant features usually attending heavy precipitation, and was extremely local in character. The region of heaviest precipitation appeared to have been central over Prince Georges County, Md., where at Cheltenham nearly 6 inches fell within a comparatively short period. From this point the amounts diminished to slightly over 5 inches at Ferry Landing in Calvert County, a few miles southeast of Cheltenham, and to a similar amount at Washington, D. C., a somewhat greater distance to the northwest. From these points the amounts diminished rapidly, particularly toward the Virginia side, where only moderate falls were reported to the westward of the counties bordering the Potomac River.

[1] For a detailed description of this storm see p. 487 of this REVIEW.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Throughout the length and breadth of the country the relative humidity, even more uniformly than the precipitation, was below normal, though the variations from normal were usually not so large as the general drought conditions would indicate. A few small areas in New England, the Lake region, the far Southwest, and the coast districts of Washington, had monthly averages slightly above normal.

Over the Great Plains and western mountain districts the monthly means ranged from 10 to 15 or even 20 per cent less than the average, the larger amounts generally being associated with the evening observation.

SEVERE LOCAL STORMS.

[The table herewith contains such data as have been received concerning severe local storms that occurred during the month. A more complete statement will appear in the Annual Report of the Chief of Bureau.]

Place.	Date.	Time.	Width of path. (yards).	Loss of life.	Value of property destroyed.	Character of storms.	Remarks.	Authority.
			Yards.					
Needles, Calif.	1					Wind	Houses reported blown down and several persons killed. Velocity of wind estimated 90 miles.	New York Herald (N. Y.); official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Bismarck, N. Dak.	2		4,400			Wind and hail	Damage to buildings, trees, etc. Path of storm 2½ miles wide and 60 miles long.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Yuma (north of) and Mohave and Yavapai Counties, Ariz.	2					Rain	Heavy rains caused three serious breaks in the main canal of the Yuma irrigation project. Bridges and culverts washed out and highways damaged in Mohave and Yavapai Counties.	Do.
Binghamton, N. Y.	6	P. m.				Wind and rain	Heaviest damage to trees and streets. Cellars flooded, and streets blocked by fallen trees and branches.	The Press (Binghamton, N. Y.).
Johnson City, Tenn.	4					Rain	Portions of the town flooded damaging stocks of goods in the basements of several business houses.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Connecticut coast	6	P. m.				Wind, rain and hail.	Traffic delayed, wires and trees blown down. Lives of many on the sound endangered and several persons reported missing.	New York Sun; Tribune (N. Y.).
Fellsburg, Kans.	8	P. m.				Wind and rain	Several buildings demolished.	Wichita Eagle (Kans.).
Corpus Christi, Tex., and adjacent territory.	15-20				$103,000	do	Streets, bridges and culverts damaged.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.

STORMS AND WEATHER WARNINGS.

EDWARD H. BOWIE, Supervising Forecaster.

WASHINGTON FORECAST DISTRICT.

Aside from frost warnings on a number of days for the lowlands of New Jersey and for the more northern and elevated districts of the Altantic States and the Ohio Valley, the important warnings issued during the month were in connection with two storms of the western Atlantic. The first of these originated in low latitudes east of the Lesser Antilles, the French S. S. *Mont Rose* encountering it about 200 miles east of Martinique. This vessel received slight damage. Moving west-northwestward this disturbance passed the vicinity of St. Martin on the 16th on a northwest course and later recurved and passed over Bermuda during the early morning of the 21st. At Hamilton, Bermuda, the lowest barometer reading reported was 28.72 inches, the wind reaching hurricane velocity. Preliminary advices concerning this disturbance were issued on the 14th and they were continued daily until after the disturbance passed to the northward of Porto Rico, after which time the complete absence of reports made the issue of authentic advices impossible. On its approach to Bermuda, warning of increasing winds and rain were sent by radio to vessels in the vicinity of Bermuda.

While the first of these disturbances was in progress another developed off the east Florida coast, the first evidences of it appearing the morning of the 18th, when northeast warnings were displayed along the coast from Cape Henry, Va., southward to Brunswick, Ga. Later during the same day northwest storm-warnings were displayed at and between Jacksonville and Jupiter Inlet, Fla. This disturbance increased in intensity and moved slowly northwestward during the 18th. On the morning of the 19th its center was near latitude 30° N. and longitude 78° W., and moving more to the northward, but slowly. Warnings were repeated on the 19th and vessels off the South Atlantic coast were again advised to exercise caution. From its position on the 19th this disturbance advanced north and then northeastward and passed off Cape Hatteras in an easterly direction on the 22d. On the early afternoon of the 20th storm-warnings were ordered displayed on the coast northward from the Virginia coast to Delaware Breakwater and the morning of the 21st the display was extended northward on the coast to Boston, Mass. No observations have